The same of the sa New-York, Nov. 22.

The Monument erected in this crey, to the memory of that particle warrior, the late Gloweral MONTGOMERY, has received the following elegant ormanental additions, designed by Major L'Enfant, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for Tuperintending its original credition—" Hymen, extinguishing his torch, mouras over the tomb. From behind the pyramid rifes a Sun with thirteen rays, which enlightens the quarter of a terretiral globe, emblemetical of America. Above the whole is the American Eagle flying from Eaft to Weft, carrying in his railons a flarry currain, in which the globe appears to have been wrapped." It must give real fatisfaction to every patriotic mind, to behold the attention of genius and taffe thus generously employed, in celebrating American harotim and departed virtue.

A Liverpool paper of the 24th Sept. Fays, "It is not improbable, after all the endeavors of the mediating powers, but that the States of Holland, Weil Frizeland, and Utrecht, will oblige the King of Pruffia to proceed to extremities, as he may think proper, by indication of the Statishielder's rights, and to reflore the ancient Confliction of the Republic, now broken and divided by the many jarring refolves of the above mentioned States. We confels we have our doubts of the probability of the French affiding the States; and it is even confelled by the political intelligencers on the partior fide, that the fythem of the Court of France is changed on this head, and that they are to try every mentiod in the way of mediation firth, and speads, if politiles, inflead of irritating the Pruffian Monarch.

**Ne pouzzies the brain of the wifeft political traction to devife what kind of fatisfaction to devife what kind of fatisfaction to devife what kind of fatisfaction to the state of the proved nor

and flourishing, is like to be deluged in blood."

On the aght of August, in Iar, 45, 46, N. Inou. 38, o. W. Capr. Collinson (of the Backhouse, which arrived at Liverpool on the 23d Sept, from Grenada) being about a mile altern of a French Earl-Indiaman, which was bound for L'Orient, perceived a man floating on the water towards him; on which he threw an our and an empty cask overboard, for prefer alifhance, and got his boat out as foon as possible, with which he was fortunate enough to get him on board his vessel. On questioning him, he searned that he was one of three men, who, for some mitibihaviour, had been fentanced, in the Earl-Indias, to be fent to Old France, and there floot to Geath by was of ext mple; when, fesing the Backhouse so many large and the search of the s

time confined, impelled by that natural love of life which is implanted in our nature, he took the refolution of getting out of one of the port-holes, and dropping into the water, chufing to run the ridgue of drowning, rather than proceed to his native country, where certain death avaited him; and this ridgue was very great, as he feetand to Naow little more of twinning, than just to keep himfel above water; for the our, which was thrown overboard, came within five yards, he feetand not to know how to get nearer to it.

In the Liverpool papers, the Eliza, Mercer, and the Bettey and Amey, wart, are advertised for New-York;

The Hall, Ward, for Philadelphia;

The Irish Volunter, Cooke, for Baltimore;

The Peace and Plenty. Williams To.

The Peace and Plenty, Williams, for

Bofton;
The Henderfon, Steel, and the Abby,
Braithwaite, for James River,
The Anne, Tolfon; Clio, Dawfon; Jane,
Watfon; and Ardeer, Sutherland; for Charlefton.

They were all to fail early in October.

Extracts from English Prints received per the Hector, from Liverpool.

Extracts from English Frants received per the Hetlor, from Liverpool.

L O N D O N.

Soght 11. Mr. Grenville is returned to the Continent, with full powers for executing the negociation now on the rapis between his Majetly and the Prince of Orange. An anonymous correspondent fays, he has received a letter from Holland, deterd August 28, which states; that by accounts from Rotterdain it appears, that the Prince of Brunfwick had received a wound invasified the Break of Brunfwick had received a wound invasified mostly and that great alarm was spread in consequence of this affair. One of the principal articles of the late Convention between France and England is, "That no ships of war, of any defeription, on either side, shall fail for the Eathlets, without mutual costent." This article will, in all probability, be one of the the preferentives against war, as it has been the policy of France, for near half a century, to drengthen herfelf, previous for arpture, in her extra European fettlement, She did for in the West-Indies in the war of 1744; in America in the war of 1746; and in the Rad-Indies in the late war, just before the declared in tavor of America.

The following is the 13th article in the Oravention announced in the Gazerte at Index." Arx XIII. If either of the high contracting parties has granted, or shall grant, any bounties for encouraging the exportation of any article, being of the growth, produce, or manufature of his commitment, and the shall proved the product of the

The FEDERALIST. No. X.

To the People of the State of New-York.

A MONG the numerous advantages promifed by a well conflucted. Union,
none deferves to be more accurately developed than its tendency to break and
control the violence of facilion. The
friend of popular governments, never finds
himfelf fo much alarmed for their character
and fate, as when he contemblates their
propenfity to this dangerous vice. He will
not fail therefore to fer a due value of any
plan which, without violating the principles to which he is attached, provides a
proper cure for it. The initiability, injuftice and confution introduced into the public councils, have in truth been the mortal
difeases under which popular governments
have every where perifined; as they continue to be the favorite and fruitful topics
from which the advertaries to liberty derive
their medifections declarations. The valuable improvements made by the American
Conflitutions on the popular models, both
ancient and modern, cannot certainly be too
much admired; but it would be an unwarrantable partiality, to contend that they
have as effectually obviated the danger on
this fide as was wished and expected. Complaints are every where heard from our moit
confiderate and virtuous citizens, equally
the friends of public and private faith, and
of public and perfonal liberty; that our
governments are too unflabl; that the public good is difregarded in the conflicts
of infease of interested in the conflicts
and over-bearing majority. However anxioufly we may with that the Complaints
had no foundation, the evidence of known
faces will not permit us to deay that they
are in form of the diffred sunder which we
labor, have been erroneously charged on the The FEDERALIST. No. X.

operation of our governments; but it will be found, at the fame time, that other caules will not alone account for many of our heavield misfortunes; and particularly, for that prevailing and increasing dirust of opublic engagements, and alarm for private rights, which are echoed from one end of the continent to the other. These must be chiefly, if not wholly, see 80 of the unstandines and injustice, with which a factions spirit has stained our public administrations. By a faction I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulled opassion, or of interest, adversers of the registration of interest, adversers of the registration of interest, adversers of the registration of the registr

involves the spirit of party and faction in the necessary and ordinary operations of Governments. No man is allowed to be a judge in his own cause; because his interest would certainly bias his judgment, and, not improbably, corrupt his integrity. With equal, nay with greater reason, a body of men, are unfit to be both judges and parties, at the same time; yet, what are may of the most important acts of legislation, but so many judicial determinations, not indeed concerning the rights of single persons, but concerning the rights of single persons, but concerning the rights of single persons, but concerning the rights of the different classes of eliginators, but advocates and parties to the cause which they determine is a law proposed concerning private debts it it is a question to which the creditors are parties on one side, and the debtors on the other. Justice ought to hold the balance between them. Yet the parties are and must be themselves the judges, and the most numerous party, or, in other words, the most powerful faction must be expected to prevail. Shall domestic manufacturay be

encouraged, and in what degree: by refirlctions on foreign manufactures if are questions which would be differently occided by the landed and the manufacturing leaffes; and probably by neither, with a fole regard to juffice and the public good. The apportionment of taxes on the various deferiptions of property, is an act which feems to require the noife sake impartiality; yet there is perhaps no legislative act in which greater opportunity and temptation are given to a psedominant party, to triample on the rules of juffice. Every fhilling with which they over-burden the inferior number, is a failling faved to their own pockets.

ber, is a filling faved to their owa pockects.

It is in wain to fay, that enlightened flarefmen will be able to adjuft their clafting interests, and render them all fubfervient to the public groot. Enlightened flarefmen will not always be at the helm: Nor, in many cases, can such an adjustment be made at all, without taking into view is direct and remote considerations, which will rarely prevail over the immediate interest which one party may find in difugarding the rights of another, or the good of the whole.

The inference to which we are brunch.

whole.

The inference to which we are brought, is, that the caufes of facion cannoe be removed; and that relief is only to be fought in the means of controling its effects.

If a faction confliks otlet than a majority, relief is fupplied by the republican principe, which enables the majority to defeat its finither views by regular vote: It may alog the administration, it may consulfe the fociety; but it will be unable to execute and mask its violence under the forms of the Confliction. When a majority is included in a facility, the facility of the public good and the rights of other citizens. To fective the public good, and private rights, against the danger of such a faction, and at the fame time to preserve the spirit and the form of popular government, is then the great object to which our onjuries are directed? Let me add that it is the great defideratum, by which alone the first and the form of popular government, is then the great object to which our onjuries are directed? Let me add that it is the great defideratum, by which alone the form of government can be refused from the opprobrium under which it has so long labored, and be recommended to the eftern and adoption of markind.

By what means is this object attainable sevices of the fame pallino or interest in a majority at the fame time, mult be prevented; or the majority, having such coexistent parts of the supplies of the such as an adequate control. They are not found to be such on the injustice and violence of individuals, and lost their effects of facient, and the opportunity be sufficed to coincide, we well know that neither moral nor religious motives can be reliced on as an adequate control. They are not found to be such on the limitation of Government in person, can admin devery called. From this view of the subject, it may be concluded, that a pure Democracy, by which I mean, a Society, confising of a small number of chiefe

their poff-filons, their opinions, and their paffors.

A Republic, by which I mean a Government in which the ficheme of reprefentation takes place, opens a different profpect, and promiles the cure for which we are feekings. Let us examine the points in which it varies from pure Democracy, and we find the manner of the cure, and the efficacy which it must derive from the Union.

The two great points of difference between a Democracy and a Republic are, first, the delegation of the Government, in the latter, to a firmall number of citizens, and greater fishers elected by the reft: feconelly, the greater fumber of citizens, and greater fishers of country, over which the latter may be extended.

The effect of the first difference is, on the one hand to refine and enlarge the public views, by paling then through the medium ray belt different the true interest of their country, and whose particular and the country.

fuch a regulation, it may well happen that the public voice pronounced by the reprefentatives of the people, will be more conformant to the public good, than if pronounced by the people themfelves convened for the public good, than if pronounced by the people themfelves convened for the puppor. On the other hand, the effect may be inverted. Man of factious, tempers of, local prejudices, or of finite dedigns, may by intrigue, by corrupton or by other means, fift obtain the fulfrages, and then betray the interests of the people. The quedion requiring is, whether finall or extensive Republics are most favorable to the election of proper guardians of the public weal; and it is clearly decided in favor of the latter by two obvious confiderations.

In the first place it is to be remarked that however finall the Republic may be, the Representatives must be raised to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the cabals of a few; and that however large it may be, they must be limited to a certain number, in order to guard against the cartain number, in order to guard against the consumor, in order to guard against the consumor, in order to guard against in the final number, in order to guard against the consumor, in order to guard against the consumor in the final number of the consumor of the Consumor

It mult be confessed, that in this, as in most other cases, there is a mean, on both dides of which inconveniencies will be found to lie. By enlarging too much the number of electors, you render the representative too little acquainted with all their local circumfances and lessed in the representative too little acquainted with all their local circumfances and lessed in the company of the pursue great and national objects. The Pederal Constitution forms a happy combination in this respect; the great and aggregate interests being referred to the national, the local and particular, to the Aate legislatures.

The other point of difference is, the greater number of citizens and extent of territory which may be brought within the compass of dispublican, than of D. mocratic Government; and it is this circumfance principally which randers facious combinations left to be dreaded in the former, than in the latter. The smaller the fociety, the fewer the diluting randers and interests of the number of individuals composing it; the fewer the diluting rander will a majority be found of the same party; and the maller the composing with the number of individuals composing will they concert and execute their lasts of the same profiles. Extend the sphere, and you take it a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it left probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; of the composing of the whole will have a common motive exiling it will be more difficult for all who feel it to diffeover the respective of the respective of the conference of the Union will be more difficult for a greater variety of parties and interests; you make it left probable that a majority of the whole will have a common motive to invade the rights of other citizens; or fluid to the Union will be more difficult for its proportion to the union of the Union will be more difficult for its proportion to the union of the Union will be a greater of the Union will be concerted to the Union will be

the Union gives it the most palpable advan-tage.

The influence of factious leaders may kin-dle a fame within their particular States, but will be unable to fiverad a general con-flagration through the other States: a reli-gious feet, may degenerate into a political faction in a part of the Confederacy; but the variety of feets dispersed over the entire face of it, must fecure the national Coun-eils against any danger from that fource; a rage for paper money, for an abolition of

debts, for an equal division of property, or for any other improper or wicked project, will be lefs aptro pervade the whole body of the Union, than a particular member of it is mere likely to taint a particular county or diffried, than an entire State.

In the extent and proper fructure of the Union, therefore, we behold a Republican remedy for the diffeats most incident to Republican sequences, the diffeats most incident to Republicans, ought to be ear zeal in cherithing the pirit, and fupporting the character of Federalitis.

Public 18 A LES THIS DAY, X o'klock, at No. 20, Wall-freet, X o'klock, at No. 20, Wall-freet, A large and general Affortment of DRY GOODS, Including the remaining flock in trade of a gentleman unfortunate in butiness, and to be abfoliutely fold for the benefit of his creditors, we be a folder to the safety of a finite state of the Union, therefore, we behold a Republican for the difference of the Union, therefore, we behold be proportionally and the folding of a valt variety of articles that are falcable, and much in demand.

To MOR ROW, At the Coffee-House, at XII o'clock, to pipe Port Wine, and the fortime day's fale.

ROBERT HUNTER.

PUBLIUS.

PUBLIUS.

* * ROBINHOOD, and the Piece figned a HUSBAND, are received.

ARRIVED.

At this Port.

Brig — Surinam Sch. St. George, Pofflethwaite, St. John. Sloop Confant Packer, Townfend, Cape Francois:

PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Hugh Smith,
THISDAY,
A 13 October,
A Very near DWELLING-HOUSE, buriek from,
A printed yellow, two tory hing, in a pleafant
any flustion in Crown-freet, opposite the Sugarany flustion in Crown-freet, opposite the Sugariet, and in length or the former than deterand on the north fole, so feet a inches; the justical
feet will be exitted of the tent from the executively and on the interest of the tent from the deeds, and an judit outable title the purchaser, is Nov. 13, 1727.

By PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY,
In the Afrenroon, THRIE o'elock,
At the place formerly a Starch Work, near
the Jew's Burying Ground, will be sold
Eight Square CISTERNS,
Holding from 8 to 12 hhds, each, flanding above ground. They are fit to be furk
for rain water or other uses.

SALES at AUCTION.
TO-MORROW at X o'elock,
At the Aution-Room, No. 239, Queenfireet,
Will commence the fale of a large affortmont of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY,
Confiling of
A quantity of Knives and Forks,
Do. of planed shoe and Knee Buckles,
Do. of Steve, Links, Razors, Temple
and common Speciacla, Steel-yards, Cutreaux and Pen-knives, Snuff and TobaccoBoxes, brafs Scales, Sciffars, hand Bellows,
luk-Powder, hoffe and chair Whips, cut
Luk-Powder, hoffe and chair Whips, cut
Luk-Powder, hoffe and chair Whips, and
and pint Mugs, fhoe Brufhes, tea Trays,
leather Pocket-books, Book Ink-Stands,
Sec. Sc.

And on S. A.T. H. B. D. A. V.

leather Focket-books, Book Ink-Stand
Sec. Sec.
And on SATURDAY,
A large and elegant affortment of
DRY GOODS.
MYFARRAN & DUNLAP.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY, XII o'clock, on the Premifes,
I file LEASE of a new HOUSE, in Water-lives
on low No. 3, intracter years of which is unexpired, the conditions will be made known arthtime of fale—ALSO, arthe fame time and place,
the conditions will be made through the
time of fale—ALSO, arthe fame time and place,
seddleads, Tables, &c. &c. Taken by overention
for ground reits, and to be fall by me.

PETER HULICK

The state of the s

N. B. Liss be crown that the Act commands.
N. B. Liss be crown that the Act of the Act o

SALES at AUCTION

By Frederick Jay, THIS MORNING, XIo'clock, At No. 5, Hanover-Square, the house lately occupied by Mr. Hartman, A quantity of near Mahoga HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,

TO-MORROW,
X o'clock, at No. 244, Queen-fireet,
A variety of feafonable
DRY GOODS.

At PRIVATE SALE.

Ruffia Duck blue mark, a variety of Day Goods, Clarce, Loaf Sugar, by the hundred, or left quantities, and the same state of the same stat

SALES AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY I o'clock,
THIN Valuable two flowy Brick DWALLINGTHAY valuable two flowy Brick DWALLINGTHAY valuable two flowy Brick DWALLINGStyl, now profit of GONTON, No. 4, Pecksing pair of the efface of the lang Biber Hernbay,
decarded, Conductions of fall will then be . made
known, and a good ride given to the purchafer, by
the Enerciot's of fall efface.

Oa TUESDAY, the 28th inft.
At the Merchauts Coffee-Houfe,
Between MI and I o'clock, peremporily,
A confiderable number of
Lots and Parcels of Land,

LOTS and Parcels of Land,
Situate in different Pairs of the City, particularly in Montgomery and the Weft wards.
The conditions will be made known, at the
time and place of Sale, and fufficient conveyances given by the executors of the lare
dotter Barlay. Perfoas defigues to purchafe at private Sale may enquire of
JAMES BARCLAY.



WILLIAM THOMAS,

No. 243, Queen-Street,
Has for fale the following Arcicles, fresh, and of
the Isrift importation, viz.
Old Conice Brandy
and Jamaica Spilits, 7 years old,
Caffing and London Tur-

the Isreft importation, viz.

Old Domis landry

and Jamaica spirity, 7 years old;

Shone't London bortles,

Shone't London bortles,

Shone't London bortles,

America et al. and

A few choice Checking

Fresh Du ham Muftard,

A few choice Checking

Fresh Du ham Muftard,

All it of the burget pounds

in bases of 6.8 and at

doren each,

A few choice Checking

Fresh Du ham Muftard,

A few burg and barret,

A few burg and barret,

A few bugs, and barret,

B few bugs, and barre

evy, or short credit at a moderate profit.

New York, 59th, 20, 1795.

DURSOANT to an order made by the Hon. Benjatan with Histoge, 19th, Alexanan of Morremonery of DAVID HACK, of the fails of DAVID HACK, of the fail of David Black, that the beautiful and supera belove the fail Morremoner, to all the extension of the Hongard House, and three-tombs in value of fail creditors, that the beautiful and supera belove the fail Morremoner, to all the extension of the fail David Black, that the beautiful and supera belove the fail Morremoner, to all the extension of the fail of the fa

and 2 longues

On MONDAY, the took of Decinbers

At the tereshed for House,

At the tereshed for House,

Thurstance class outer of the Caste of Common

Pleas, called the Mayor & Count of the City

of New York, according to the Ad, entitled, "A a AG

for the partition of Lands," palled the 18th March,

185g. a DWELLING HOUSE, and DO's of GROUND,

185g. a DWELLING HOUSE, and DO's of GROUND,

185g. a DWELLING HOUSE, and BO's and Boile of

185g. and DO's and DO's and Boile of March

185g. and Boile has the Caste of the County

185g. and DO's and DO's of GROUND, fingue and being in

185g. and DO's and DO's of GROUND, fingue and being in

185g. and DO's and DO's of GROUND, fingue and being in

185g. and DO's and DO's of GROUND, fingue and being in

185g. and DO's and DO's of GROUND, fingue and being in

185g. and DO's and DO's of GROUND, fingue and being in

185g. and DO's and D

mas Handell, Edg.

JOHN READE,

JAMES A: STEWART,

JOSEPH HALLETT,

Committinger

To be had at PRIVATE SALE,
Genuine Madeira Wine, in pipes, bhdss
and quarter casks, of fuperior quality, and
fit for immediate ule-Hydos and Souchong
Tes, and a few casks bortical Porter, 6 doz,
each, Kenton's best.

The Seld of Palkinson

To be Sold at Public Andion,
This Day,
At the Coffee-Houfe,
Eighty-one Lots of LAND,
Ping part of the chare of here van Contand?
Begins for the chare of here van Contand?
Figure from the Charles of the lots are fronting on the Sovery-jaw, or the vendus to be, in at at o'tlock, when certific acts, fifted by Gerard Banker, will be received payment, an lurther condition of fall andeksown by.
Nov. 16, 1797.
Corn. 1, 1797.

LIFE TEETH WANTED,
For which a Guinea each will be given, by J. GREN,
WO DN.
WO DN.
For which a Guinea each will be given, by J. GREN,
WO DN.
For which a Guinea each will be given, by J. GREN,
WO DN.
For which a Guinea each will be given by the papied with
ARUFICIAL THETH, by feeding an imprefix
on, taken in way, of the vacan place where wareed.
They render promunication agreeable and diffined in gword, as there is nothing more benniful, and and artificial are worstly the attention of every oneHe draws excell and flumps, and attents about a fundamental flumps, and attents and feeding directions.

Nov. 14. 1m.

Hechaws teeth and filmps, and attentia abroad on the chain directions.

A RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.

A RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.

Heis about five feet his inches high, round shouldered, light-brown hais, very near tighted, and speak with the German accent. The clue has the took with his contraction accent the clue has been took with the commandation. The clue has been took with the commandation of the clue has been dead to the contraction of the contraction

ing antestiming fald appearitie. W. SPOTS/WOOD.

This Public are refpectfully informed.

That he infectior has atter convocation.

That is infectior has atter convocation.

The public has been been attered to the convocation of the public has been attered by the public has been attered by the public has a second of the public

fealon, or longer fi required.

The Public are respecifully informed, that the NONTHERN and EASTERN
LINE of STAGES,
Figure 1 to the stage of the sta